

FRIENDSHIP FOR ERIN MY TASK, SAYS HEALY

Says Less Than 1 Per Cent.
of People Are Opposed
to Treaty.

DENOUNCES DE VALERA

Asserts He Has Tried to Cut
Country's Throat for
Hopeless Ideal.

'UNINTELLIGIBLE COURSE'

Would Bring North and South
Together and Foster U. S.
Friendship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Dec. 5.

Before departing for Dublin Timothy M. Healy, new Governor-General of Ireland, said: "My first duty as Governor-General will be to restore the friendship between England and Ireland and to foster Irish friendship with America."

"It is my aim," he told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, "to bring about an understanding between the north and the south and to do everything possible to stop the conflict in the south of Ireland. I am hopeful of an improvement within a few months."

"The fraction of the population opposed to the treaty is less than 1 per cent., and that fraction is formidable only because it is armed. The extremists have attached to their side all the first class law breakers. For a hopeless ideal De Valera has tried to cut his country's throat. The damage to property amounts to \$150,000,000. His course is futile, unintelligible."

Hears of De Valera Plot.

It is said that during the next day or two De Valera is to make a special demonstration, and rumors have reached him that a number of his friends are now in London. I am afraid they are not here on a pious pilgrimage. Replying to the suggestion that there are three local points in the politics of Ireland—Belfast, Cork and Dublin—he said he did not think that Dublin and Cork were really at daggers drawn. "It is a new suggestion to me," he said. "Cork had all the lineaments of a capital. Her people are quick witted

and polite and they have a university to themselves. There is an individual life in Cork which is quite different from that of Dublin. Cork is more Celtic than Dublin. The Cork man always considers that he can hold his own, but the Dublin man is not jealous of him on that account."

Strengthens Friendly Bonds.

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New York Herald Bureau,
Dublin, Dec. 5.

The first official act of Gov.-Gen. Healy on arriving here was a demonstration of the "complete good will" that the northern Ireland members of the British Parliament feel toward the south. Mr. Healy said: "Sir Charles Craig, brother of the Northern Prime Minister, Mr. Archdale, Minister of Agriculture, T. E. McConnell and Capt. H. Dixon, the latter two member of Parliament from Belfast, joined the southern representatives of the Irish cattle industry in coming to me to make representations to the Imperial Government against imposing on Irish cattle the six day quarantine rule intended for Canadian cattle."

"Sir Charles and I visited the Duke of Devonshire at the Colonial Office together, and Sir Charles, who is chairman of the Ulster party, was very kind and cordial to me."

Mr. Healy takes charge of his post tomorrow. Besides being the first Governor-General of the Irish Free State his appointment establishes a precedent in the constitutional practice of the British Empire, for Mr. Healy is the first commoner and also the first native of any dominion to represent the King of England as the nominal head of a State.

Mr. Healy thoroughly enjoys his unique position. In reply to a question as to whether he would consider accepting a title he replied emphatically: "Never." He says he intends to follow the desires of the Irish Government entirely in all matters of pomp and ceremony such as usually attaches to an office like his. He declared that, personally, he preferred to have everything as plain and simple as possible.

When asked regarding his ideas on social functions he chuckled, saying: "Well, I won't have to kiss any babies."

He said that he conceived his duties to be chiefly to interpret the treaty and the constitution, to refer matters relating to international affairs or the Empire to the Colonial Office, to call the attention of the Irish Cabinet to any acts appearing to violate the treaty, but to act in all other affairs strictly on the advice on the Irish Cabinet. He likened the measures of freedom accorded the Free State to the rights enjoyed by the States of the American union.

Congrave Greets Healy.

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HOLYHEAD, Dec. 5.—When Timothy Healy arrived here on his way back to Dublin after having received his appointment as Governor-General he was greeted by William T. Cosgrave, president of the Dail Eireann, and Gen. Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defense of the Irish Provisional Government.

"I firmly believe that we are rapidly nearing the end of our troubles," President Cosgrave told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, "and that in a short time all will be well with us. We were always confident that we could win, but it required time and patience. I and others are eagerly looking forward to a happy and prosperous future for Ireland."

He was asked what effect the execution of Erskine Childers was having upon the country. "It has been received with calmness throughout Ireland," he

replied. "It is really a shocking state of things, but what can we do? But the dawn of a new era is at hand. I do not think the union of the north and south will be long delayed. Trade and industry are already showing signs of improvement. I hope the dividing line between the north and the south will be bridged by the personality of Healy, who not only is popular with all sections of Irishmen, but is one of the most eminent figures in Irish history."

PARLIAMENT HEARS ASSENT TO IRISH BILLS

Strangers Attempt to Sing
'Red Flag' in Lobby.

LONDON, Dec. 5 (Associated Press).—The Irish constitution became law this afternoon when, following the ceremony of responding to a summons from "Black Rod," the Speaker of the House of Commons headed a procession of the members of the lower house to the upper chamber to hear the king's assent to the two Irish bills—the constitution and the consequential provisions bill—read by a royal commission.

As the procession was returning strangers in the lobby began singing "The Red Flag." They were ejected by the police.

King George will hold a privy council and sign a proclamation declaring the adoption of the Irish constitution. The constitution will come into operation immediately on the issue of the proclamation.

BEVAN GETS SEVEN YEAR SENTENCE IN LONDON

Charged With Embezzling
\$15,000,000 Insurance Funds.

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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Dec. 5.

Gerald Lee Bevan, formerly chairman of the board of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London, was sentenced in Old Bailey to-day to seven years' penal servitude on fifteen counts of an indictment charging embezzlement of funds totaling \$15,000,000. The insurance company failed last spring, and Bevan disappeared, but was arrested in Vienna and extradited.

LOYD GEORGE SEES MENACE OF IDLE

Supports Proposal to Amend
Government's Policy on
Agriculture.

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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Dec. 5.

David Lloyd George, taking part in a debate in the new House of Commons to-day for the first time, appealed for more permanent measures on unemployment and general economic readjustment. He declared the question was whether the war had simply dislocated the machinery of commerce or had seriously diminished and impaired the purchasing power of the world. He thought the devastation of markets and finance might not be merely a passing phase and urged Great Britain to grapple boldly with "rural depopulation." He said the crisis must be met along broad lines if the prosperity of the nation were to be restored.

Mr. Lloyd George was not present yesterday when it became necessary for his adherents to vote on the protectionist issue either for or against the Government. Finally 25 decided not to vote while 28 voted against the Government. It is believed from his absence yesterday and from the nature of his speech to-day that he is trying to bring about a union of the liberal wings.

A test of strength between the Government and all factions of the opposition was averted to-day when the Government accepted Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to investigate the agricultural situation. Both the liberal wings and labor would have supported the proposal. While the Georgian liberals wanted to withdraw the amendment the Asquithian liberals insisted on a division. The result was that the amendment was rejected by a vote of 267 to 83, because the Laborites and Georgian liberals refrained from voting.

Lloyd George received loud cheers as he rose to speak from the same seat he

had occupied many years ago. When he was heckled from the Labor bench he showed his old parliamentary skill. He supported the proposed amendment to the Government's agricultural policy providing for an inquiry along the broadest lines to secure stability.

"I will admit that the proposals made by the late Government were inadequate to deal with the problem and they haven't arrested the decay of agriculture," Mr. Lloyd George declared. "What is the effect of the huge national debts which accumulated during the war?" he asked. "Was it merely a paper arrangement of our wealth or was it a real burden on the community? Here is a grave problem. When the prosperity of the world is restored, when its exchanges are righted, when business begins again, are we going to be handicapped and our markets worried by the fact that we alone have got a debt which is unimpaired if not increased?"

The answer to these questions, he said, depended on whether unemployment was going to be a problem with which Britain would be confronted for years to come. Coupling the agricultural decline with unemployment, he said: "The outlook is serious. It demands remedies of a drastic and far reaching character."

Turning to another phase of the situation, Mr. Lloyd George said: "I am not sure that there isn't a military problem here. I sincerely hope that there will be no more war. Mankind has had it for so long, but we had a lesson before, and if we are going to base the life and security of our country on the assumption that under all conditions at all times the passions of mankind won't rest, we won't have security any more."

"Even now there is one power which insists on building submarines, in spite of protests from every other power. But I am not urging the case on that ground so much as on the provision for healthy productive employment for the surplus population of the country and the restoration of rural life."

G. W. HILDRETH DIES ON BOAT.

RIVERHEAD, Dec. 5.—George W. Hildreth, Sr., 72, of Hampton Bays, died of heart disease to-day while attempting to start the engine of a motor boat in which he was duck hunting with his daughter, Grace, on Shinnecock Bay. He was the father of George W. Hildreth, Jr., Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk county.



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